

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2005**

**SESSION LAW 2006-162  
HOUSE BILL 1963**

AN ACT TO MAKE TECHNICAL, CLARIFYING, AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES TO THE REVENUE LAWS AND RELATED STATUTES, TO IMPROVE THE COLLECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOTOR FUEL TAX, AND TO AUTHORIZE A COUNTY THAT IMPOSES A SALES TAX FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO LEVY A VEHICLE RENTAL TAX.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 105-113.82(a) reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-113.82. Distribution of part of beer and wine taxes.**

(a) Amount, Method. – The Secretary shall distribute annually the following percentages of the net amount of excise taxes collected on the sale of malt beverages and wine during the preceding 12-month period ending March 31, less the amount of the net proceeds credited to the Department of ~~Agriculture and Consumer Services~~ Commerce under G.S. 105-113.81A, to the counties and cities in which the retail sale of these beverages is authorized in the entire county or city:

- (1) Of the tax on malt beverages levied under G.S. 105-113.80(a), twenty-three and three-fourths percent (23<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%);
- (2) Of the tax on unfortified wine levied under G.S. 105-113.80(b), sixty-two percent (62%); and
- (3) Of the tax on fortified wine levied under G.S. 105-113.80(b), twenty-two percent (22%).

If malt beverages, unfortified wine, or fortified wine may be licensed to be sold at retail in both a county and a city located in the county, both the county and city shall receive a portion of the amount distributed, that portion to be determined on the basis of population. If one of these beverages may be licensed to be sold at retail in a city located in a county in which the sale of the beverage is otherwise prohibited, only the city shall receive a portion of the amount distributed, that portion to be determined on the basis of population. The amounts distributed under subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) shall be computed separately."

**SECTION 2.** G.S. 105-122(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) After determining the proportion of its total capital stock, surplus and undivided profits as set out in subsection (c) of this section, which amount ~~so determined shall in no case not~~ be less than fifty-five percent (55%) of the appraised value as determined for ad valorem taxation of all the real and tangible personal property in this State of each ~~such corporation plus the total appraised value of intangible property returned for taxation of intangible personal property as herein specified~~ nor less than its total actual investment in tangible property in this State, every corporation taxed under this section shall annually pay to the Secretary of Revenue, at the time the report and statement are due, a franchise or privilege tax, ~~which is hereby levied tax~~ at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of the total amount of capital stock, surplus and undivided profits as ~~herein provided.~~ provided in this section. The tax imposed in this section shall ~~in no case not~~ be less than thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) and shall be for the privilege of carrying on, doing business, and/or the continuance of articles of incorporation or domestication of each ~~such~~ corporation in this State. Appraised value of tangible property including real



company pays a personal service company or an employee leasing company that pays the individual.

- (2) Live sporting event. – A scheduled sporting competition, game, or race that is not originated by a production company, but originated solely by an amateur, collegiate, or professional organization, institution, or association for live or tape-delayed television or satellite broadcast. A live sporting event ~~shall does not~~ include commercial advertising, an episodic television series, a television pilot, a music video, a motion picture, or a documentary production where anyin which sporting events are presented through archived historical footage or similar footage ~~depicting earlier live sporting events that originated more than thirty days before the time of such usage.~~taken at least 30 days before it is used.
- (3) Production company. – Defined in G.S. 105-164.3.
- (4) Qualifying expenses. – The sum of the ~~total amount~~following amounts spent in this State ~~for the following~~ by a production company in connection with a ~~production:~~production, less the amount paid to a highly compensated individual:
  - a. ~~Goods and services leased or purchased by the production company.~~Goods and services leased or purchased. For goods with a purchase price of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more, the amount included in qualifying expenses is the purchase price less the fair market value of the good at the time the production is completed.
  - b. ~~Compensation and wages paid by the production company, other than amounts paid to a highly compensated individual, wages on which the production company remitted withholding payments are remitted to the Department of Revenue under Article 4A of this Chapter."~~

**SECTION 4.(b)** G.S. 105-151.29(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

- (1) Highly compensated individual. – An individual who directly or indirectly receives compensation in excess of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for personal services with respect to a single production. An individual receives compensation indirectly when a production company pays a personal service company or an employee leasing company that pays the individual.
- (2) Live sporting event. – A scheduled sporting competition, game, or race that is not originated by a production company, but originated solely by an amateur, collegiate, or professional organization, institution, or association for live or tape-delayed television or satellite broadcast. A live sporting event ~~shall does not~~ include commercial advertising, an episodic television series, a television pilot, a music video, a motion picture, or a documentary production where anyin which sporting events are presented through archived historical footage or similar footage ~~depicting earlier live sporting events that originated more than thirty days before the time of such usage.~~taken at least 30 days before it is used.
- (3) Production company. – Defined in G.S. 105-164.3.
- (4) Qualifying expenses. – The sum of the ~~total amount~~following amounts spent in this State ~~for the following~~ by a production company in connection with a ~~production:~~production, less the amount paid to a highly compensated individual:
  - a. ~~Goods and services leased or purchased by the production company.~~Goods and services leased or purchased. For goods with a purchase price of

twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more, the amount included in qualifying expenses is the purchase price less the fair market value of the good at the time the production is completed.

- b. ~~Compensation and wages paid by the production company, other than amounts paid to a highly compensated individual, wages on which the production company remitted withholding payments are remitted to the Department of Revenue under Article 4A of this Chapter."~~

**SECTION 4.(c)** G.S. 105-259(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Disclosure Prohibited. – An officer, an employee, or an agent of the State who has access to tax information in the course of service to or employment by the State may not disclose the information to any other person unless the disclosure is made for one of the following purposes:

~~(27) To publish the information required under G.S. 105-129.6, 105-129.19, 105-129.26, 105-129.38, 105-129.44, 105-129.65A, 105-130.41, 105-130.45, 105-151.22, and 105-164.14 provide a report required under this Chapter.~~

~~(30) (Effective for business activities occurring on or after May 1, 2005) To publish the information required under G.S. 105-129.54 and to prove that a business does not meet the definition of "small business" under Article 3F of this Chapter because the annual receipts of the business, combined with the annual receipts of all related persons, exceeds the applicable amount.~~

~~(32) To provide the report required under G.S. 105-164.14(c) to the Department of Public Instruction and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly.~~

~~(34) (Effective for taxable years on or after January 1, 2005) To exchange information concerning a tax credit claimed under G.S. 105-130.47 or G.S. 105-151.29 with the North Carolina Film Office of the Department of Commerce and with the regional film commissions and to publish the reports required under those sections-commissions.~~

~~(36) To furnish to a taxpayer claiming a credit under G.S. 105-130.47 or G.S. 105-151.29 information used by the Secretary to adjust the amount of the credit claimed by the taxpayer.~~

**SECTION 5.(a)** G.S. 105-164.3(49) reads as rewritten:

"(49) Use. – ~~Means and includes the~~ The exercise of any right or power right, power, or dominion whatsoever over tangible personal property or a service by a the purchaser thereof and includes, but is not limited to, any of the property or service. The term includes withdrawal from storage, distribution, installation, affixation to real or personal property, or and exhaustion or consumption of the tangible personal property or service by the owner or purchaser thereof, but purchaser. The term does not include the sale of tangible personal property or a service in the regular course of business."

**SECTION 5.(b)** G.S. 105-164.16(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) General. – Sales and use taxes are payable quarterly, monthly, or semimonthly as specified in this section. A return is due quarterly or monthly as

specified in this section. A return must be filed with the Secretary on a form prescribed by the Secretary and in the manner required by the Secretary. A return must be signed by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's agent.

A sales tax return must state the taxpayer's gross sales for the reporting period, the amount and type of sales made in the period that are exempt from tax under G.S. 105-164.13 or are elsewhere excluded from tax, the amount of tax due, and any other information required by the Secretary. A use tax return must state the purchase price of tangible personal property or services that ~~was~~ were purchased or received during the reporting period and ~~is~~ are subject to tax under G.S. 105-164.6, the amount of tax due, and any other information required by the Secretary. Returns that do not contain the required information will not be accepted. When an unacceptable return is submitted, the Secretary will require a corrected return to be filed."

**SECTION 6.** G.S. 105-164.6(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Credit. – A credit is allowed against the tax imposed by this section for the following:

- (1) The amount of sales or use tax paid on the item to this State. Payment of sales or use tax to this State on an item by a retailer extinguishes the liability of a purchaser for the tax imposed under this section.
- (2) The amount of sales or use tax paid on the item to another state. If the amount of tax paid to the other state is less than the amount of tax imposed by this section, the difference is payable to this State. The credit allowed by this subdivision does not apply to tax paid to a state that does not grant a similar credit for sales or use taxes paid in North Carolina."

**SECTION 7.** G.S. 105-164.7 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-164.7. Sales tax part of purchase price.**

Every retailer subject to the tax levied in G.S. 105-164.4 shall at the time of selling or delivering or taking an order for the sale or delivery of taxable tangible personal property or a taxable service, or collecting the sales price, add to the sales price the amount of tax due. The tax constitutes a part of the purchase price, is a debt from the purchaser to the retailer until paid, and is recoverable at law in the same manner as other debts. The tax must be stated and charged separately from the sales price, shown separately on the retailer's sales records, and paid by the purchaser to the retailer as trustee for and on account of the State. The retailer is liable for the collection of the tax and for its payment to the Secretary. The retailer's failure to charge the tax to or to collect the tax from the purchaser does not affect this liability. It is the intent of this Article that the tax be added to the sales price of tangible personal property and services when sold at retail and be borne and passed on to the customer, instead of being borne by the retailer."

**SECTION 8.(a)** G.S. 105-164.13(1a) reads as rewritten:

"(1a) Sales of the following to a farmer, as defined in subdivision (1) of this section:

- a. ~~A container sold to a farmer, as defined in subdivision (1) of this section,~~ used for a purpose set out in ~~that~~ subdivision (1) of this section or in packaging and transporting the farmer's product for sale.
- b. A grain, feed, or soybean storage facility, and parts and accessories attached to the facility."

**SECTION 8.(b)** G.S. 105-164.13(4e) is repealed.

**SECTION 9.** G.S. 105-164.14(k) reads as rewritten:

"(k) Reports. – The Department of Revenue shall publish by May 1 of each year the following information itemized by taxpayer for the 12-month period ending the preceding December 31:

- (1) The number of taxpayers claiming a refund allowed in subsections (a1), (g), (h), (i), and (j), and (l) of this section.

- (2) The total amount of purchases with respect to which refunds were claimed.
- (3) The total cost to the General Fund of the refunds claimed."

**SECTION 10.** G.S. 105-164.15A reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-164.15A. Effective date of rate changes for services.**

The effective date of a rate change for a service taxable under this Article is administered as follows:

- (1) For a rate increase, the new rate applies to the first billing period that starts on or after the effective date. For a service billed after it is provided, the first billing period starts on the effective date. For a service billed before it is provided, the first billing period starts on the first day of the month after the effective date.
- (2) For a rate decrease, the new rate applies to bills rendered on or after the effective date."

**SECTION 11.** G.S. 105-187.52 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-187.52. Administration.**

(a) Administration. – The privilege taxes imposed by this Article are in addition to the State use tax. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the collection and administration of these taxes is the same as the State use tax imposed by Article 5 of this Chapter.

(b) Credit. – A credit is allowed against the tax imposed by this Article for the amount of a sales or use tax, privilege or excise tax, or substantially equivalent tax paid to another state. The credit allowed by this subsection does not apply to tax paid to another state that does not grant a similar credit for the privilege tax paid in North Carolina."

**SECTION 12.(a)** G.S. 105-233 and G.S. 105-234 are repealed.

**SECTION 12.(b)** G.S. 105-236 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-236. Penalties. ~~Penalties; situs of violations; penalty disposition.~~**

(a) Penalties. – ~~Penalties assessed by the Secretary under this Subchapter are assessed as an additional tax. The clear proceeds of any civil penalties levied pursuant to subdivisions (3), (4), (5)a., and (6) of this section shall be remitted to the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund in accordance with G.S. 115C 457.2. Except as otherwise provided by law, and subject to the provisions of G.S. 105 237, the following penalties shall be applicable:~~ The following civil penalties and criminal offenses apply:

- (1) Penalty for Bad Checks. – When the bank upon which any uncertified check tendered to the Department of Revenue in payment of any obligation due to the Department returns the check because of insufficient funds or the nonexistence of an account of the drawer, the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of the check, subject to a minimum of one dollar (\$1.00) and a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). This penalty does not apply if the Secretary finds that, when the check was presented for payment, the drawer of the check had sufficient funds in an account at a financial institution ~~in this State~~ to pay the check and, by inadvertence, the drawer of the check failed to draw the check on the account that had sufficient funds.

~~(11) Any violation of Subchapter I, V, or VIII of this Chapter or of Article 3 of Chapter 119 of the General Statutes is considered an act committed in part at the office of the Secretary in Raleigh. The certificate of the Secretary that a tax has not been paid, a return has not been filed, or information has not been supplied, as required by law, is prima facie evidence that the tax has not been paid, the return has not been filed, or the information has not been supplied.~~

- (12) Repealed by Session Laws 1991, c. 45, s. 27.

(b) Situs. – Violation of a tax law is considered an act committed in part at the office of the Secretary in Raleigh. The certificate of the Secretary that a tax has not been paid, a return has not been filed, or information has not been supplied, as required by law, is prima facie evidence that the tax has not been paid, the return has not been filed, or the information has not been supplied.

(c) Penalty Disposition. – Civil penalties assessed by the Secretary are assessed as an additional tax. The clear proceeds of civil penalties assessed by the Secretary must be credited to the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund established in G.S. 115C-457.1."

**SECTION 12.(c)** G.S. 105-449.48 and G.S. 105-449.127 are repealed.

**SECTION 12.(d)** G.S. 105-449.49 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.49. Temporary permits.**

(a) Issuance. – Upon application to the Secretary and payment of a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00), a motor carrier may obtain a temporary permit authorizing the carrier to operate a vehicle in the State for three days without registering the vehicle in accordance with G.S. 105-449.47 for not more than three days. 105-449.47. A motor carrier to whom a temporary permit has been issued may elect not to report its operation of the vehicle during the three-day period. Fees collected under this subsection are credited to the Highway Fund.

(b) Refusal. – The Secretary may refuse to issue a temporary permit to any of the following:

- (1) A motor carrier whose registration has been withheld or revoked.
- (2) A motor carrier who the Secretary determines is evading payment of tax through the successive purchase of temporary permits."

**SECTION 13.(a)** G.S. 105-449.65(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Multiple Activity. – A person who is engaged in more than one activity for which a license is required must have a separate license for each activity, unless this subsection provides otherwise. A person who is licensed as a supplier is considered to have a license as a distributor. A person who is licensed as an occasional importer or a tank wagon importer is not required to obtain a separate license as a distributor unless the importer is also purchasing motor fuel, at the terminal rack, from an elective or permissive supplier who is authorized to collect and remit the tax to the State. A person who is licensed as a distributor is not required to obtain a separate license as an importer if the distributor acquires fuel for import only from an elective supplier or a permissive supplier and is not required to obtain a separate license as an exporter. A person who is licensed as a distributor or a blender is not required to obtain a separate license and who transports fuel is considered to be licensed as a motor fuel transporter if the distributor or blender does not transport motor fuel for others for hire. transporter."

**SECTION 13.(b)** G.S. 105-449.101 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.101. Motor fuel transporter to file informational return showing deliveries of imported or exported motor fuel.**

(a) Requirement. – A motor fuel transporter that imports motor fuel into this State or exports motor fuel from this State must file a monthly informational return with the Secretary that shows motor fuel received or delivered for import or export transported in this State by the transporter during the month. This requirement does not apply to a distributor that is not required to be licensed as a motor fuel transporter.

(b) Content. – The return required by this section is due by the 25th day of the month following the month covered by the return. The return must contain the following information and any other information required by the Secretary:

- (1) The name and address of each person from whom the transporter received motor fuel outside the State for delivery in the State, the amount of motor fuel received, the date the motor fuel was received, and the destination state of the fuel.
- (2) The name and address of each person from whom the transporter received motor fuel in the State for delivery outside the State, the

amount of motor fuel delivered, the date the motor fuel was delivered, and the destination state of the fuel.

- (3) The name and address of each person from whom the transporter received motor fuel in the State for delivery in the State, the amount of motor fuel received, the date the motor fuel was received, and the destination state of the fuel."

**SECTION 14.(a)** G.S. 105-449.60 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

**"§ 105-449.60. Definitions.**

The following definitions apply in this Article:

- ...
- (10a) Exempt card or code. – A credit card or an access code that enables the person to whom the card or code is issued to buy motor fuel at retail without paying the motor fuel excise tax on the fuel."

**SECTION 14.(b)** G.S. 105-449.88A reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.88A. Liability for tax due on motor fuel designated as exempt by the use of cards or codes.**

(a) ~~Exempt Cards at Rack. – When a licensed distributor or licensed importer removes motor fuel from a terminal by means of an exempt card or exempt access code issued by the supplier, the distributor or importer represents that the fuel removed will be resold to a governmental unit that is exempt from the tax. A supplier may rely on this representation. A licensed distributor or licensed importer that does not resell motor fuel removed from a terminal by means of an exempt card or exempt access code to an exempt governmental unit is liable for any tax due on the fuel.~~

(b) ~~Exempt Cards at Retail. Card or Code. – An "exempt card or code" is a credit card or an access code that enables the person to whom the card or code is issued to buy motor fuel at retail without paying the motor fuel excise tax on the fuel. An entity that issues an exempt card or code has a duty to determine if the person to whom it is issued is exempt from the motor fuel excise tax. An entity that issues an exempt card or code to a person who is not exempt from tax is liable for tax due on motor fuel the person purchases at retail by use of the exempt card or code. If a supplier authorizes another entity to issue an exempt card or code to a person who is not exempt from tax, the supplier and the entity that issued the card are jointly and severally liable for tax due on motor fuel the person purchases at retail by use of the exempt card or code.~~

(c) ~~Card Holder. – A person to whom an exempt card or exempt access card code is issued for use at a terminal or at retail is liable for any tax due on fuel purchased with the card or code for a purpose that is not exempt. A person who misuses an exempt card or code by purchasing fuel with the card or code for a purpose that is not exempt is liable for the tax due on the fuel.~~

**SECTION 14.(c)** G.S. 105-449.90 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.90. When tax return and payment are due.**

(a) ~~Filing Periods. – The excise tax imposed by this Article is payable when a return is due. A return is due annually, quarterly, annually or monthly, as specified in this section. A return must be filed with the Secretary and be in the form required by the Secretary.~~

An annual return is due within 45 days after the end of each calendar year. An annual return covers tax liabilities that accrue in the calendar year preceding the date the return is due.

~~A quarterly return is due by the last day of the month that follows the end of a calendar quarter. A quarterly return covers tax liabilities that accrue in the calendar quarter preceding the date the return is due.~~

A monthly return of a person other than an occasional importer is due within 22 days after the end of each month. A monthly return of an occasional importer is due by the 3rd of each month. A monthly return covers tax liabilities that accrue in the calendar month preceding the date the return is due.



(b) Annual Filers. – A terminal operator must file an annual return for the compensating tax imposed by G.S. 105-449.85.

~~(c) Quarterly Filers. – A licensed importer that removes fuel at a terminal rack of a permissive or an elective supplier and a licensed distributor must file a quarterly return under G.S. 105-449.94 to reconcile exempt sales.~~

(d) Monthly Filers on 22nd. – The following persons must file a monthly return by the 22nd of each month:

- (1) A refiner.
- (2) A supplier.
- (3) A bonded importer.
- (4) A blender.
- (5) A tank wagon importer.
- (6) A person that incurred a liability under G.S. 105-449.86 during the preceding month for the tax on dyed diesel fuel used to operate certain highway vehicles.
- (7) A person that incurred a liability under G.S. 105-449.87 during the preceding month for the backup tax on motor fuel.

(e) Monthly Filers on 3rd. – An occasional importer must file a monthly return by the third day of each month. An occasional importer is not required to file a return, however, if all the motor fuel imported by the importer in a reporting period was removed at a terminal located in another state and the supplier of the fuel is an elective supplier or a permissive supplier. (1995, c. 390, s. 3; 1995 (Reg. Sess., 1996), c. 647, s. 23; 1997-60, s. 11.)"

**SECTION 14.(d)** G.S. 105-449.93 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.93. ~~Exempt sale deduction and percentage~~ Percentage discount for licensed distributors and some licensed importers.**

~~(a) Deduction. – A license holder listed below may deduct from the amount of tax otherwise payable to a supplier the amount calculated on motor fuel the license holder received from the supplier and resold to a governmental unit whose purchases of motor fuel are exempt from the tax under G.S. 105-449.88 if, when removing the fuel, the license holder used an access card or code specified by the supplier to notify the supplier of the license holder's intent to resell the fuel in an exempt sale:~~

- ~~(1) A licensed distributor.~~
- ~~(2) A licensed importer that removed the motor fuel from a terminal rack of a permissive or an elective supplier.~~

(b) Percentage Discount. – A licensed distributor that pays the tax due a supplier by the date the supplier must pay the tax to the State may deduct from the amount due a discount of one percent (1%) of the amount of tax payable. A licensed importer that removes motor fuel from a terminal rack of a permissive or an elective supplier and that pays the tax due the supplier by the date the supplier must pay the tax to the State may deduct from the amount due a discount of the same amount allowed a licensed distributor. The discount covers the expense of furnishing a bond and losses due to shrinkage or evaporation. A supplier may not directly or indirectly deny this discount to a licensed distributor or licensed importer that pays the tax due the supplier by the date the supplier must pay the tax to the State."

**SECTION 14.(e)** G.S. 105-449.94 is repealed.

**SECTION 14.(f)** G.S. 105-449.97(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Taxes Paid on Exempt Retail Sales. – When filing a return, a supplier that issues or authorizes the issuance of an exempt card or ~~an exempt access~~ code to a person that enables the person to buy motor fuel ~~at retail~~ without paying tax on the fuel may deduct the amount of excise tax imposed on fuel purchased with the exempt ~~retail~~ card or code. The amount of excise tax imposed on fuel purchased ~~at retail~~ with an exempt ~~retail~~ card or code is the amount that was imposed on the fuel when it was delivered to the retailer of the fuel."

**SECTION 14.(g)** G.S. 105-449.105A(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Refund. – A distributor who sells kerosene to any of the following may obtain a refund for the excise tax the distributor paid on the kerosene, less the amount of any discount allowed on the kerosene under G.S. 105-449.93:

- (1) The end user of the kerosene, if the distributor dispenses the kerosene into a storage facility of the end user that contains fuel used only for one of the following purposes and the storage facility is installed in a manner that makes use of the fuel for any other purpose improbable:
  - a. Heating.
  - b. Drying crops.
  - c. A manufacturing process.
- (2) A retailer of kerosene, if the distributor dispenses the kerosene into a storage facility that meets both of the following conditions:
  - a. It is marked with the phrase "Undyed, Untaxed Kerosene, Nontaxable Use Only" or a similar phrase that clearly indicates that the fuel is not to be used to operate a highway vehicle.
  - b. It either has a dispensing device that is not suitable for use in fueling a highway vehicle or is kept locked by the retailer and must be unlocked by the retailer for each sale of kerosene.
- (3) An airport, if the distributor dispenses the kerosene into a storage facility that contains fuel used only for fueling airplanes and that meets at least one of the following conditions:
  - a. It is marked with the phrase "Undyed, Untaxed Kerosene, Nontaxable Use Only" or a similar phrase that clearly indicates that the fuel is not to be used to operate a highway vehicle.
  - b. It has a dispensing device that is not suitable for use in fueling a highway vehicle."

**SECTION 15.(a)** G.S. 105-449.100 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.100. Terminal operator to file informational return showing changes in amount of motor fuel at the terminal.**

A terminal operator must file a monthly informational return with the Secretary that shows the amount of motor fuel received or removed from the terminal during the month. The return is due ~~by the 25th day of the month following the month covered by the return.~~ on the same date as a monthly return due under G.S. 105-449.90. The return must contain the following information and any other information required by the Secretary:

- (1) The number of gallons of motor fuel received in inventory at the terminal during the month and each position holder for the fuel.
- (2) The number of gallons of motor fuel removed from inventory at the terminal during the month and, for each removal, the position holder for the fuel and the destination state of the fuel.
- (3) The number of gallons of motor fuel gained or lost at the terminal during the month."

**SECTION 15.(b)** G.S. 105-449.101 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.101. Motor fuel transporter to file informational return showing deliveries of imported or exported motor fuel.**

(a) Requirement. – A motor fuel transporter that imports motor fuel into this State or exports motor fuel from this State must file a monthly informational return with the Secretary that shows motor fuel received or delivered for import or export by the transporter during the month. This requirement does not apply to a distributor that is not required to be licensed as a motor fuel transporter.

(b) Content. – The return required by this section is ~~due by the 25th day of the month following the month covered by the return.~~ The return must contain the following information and any other information required by the Secretary:

- (1) The name and address of each person from whom the transporter received motor fuel outside the State for delivery in the State, the

amount of motor fuel received, the date the motor fuel was received, and the destination state of the fuel.

- (2) The name and address of each person from whom the transporter received motor fuel in the State for delivery outside the State, the amount of motor fuel delivered, the date the motor fuel was delivered, and the destination state of the fuel.

(c) Due Date. – The return required by this section is due on the same date as a monthly return due under G.S. 105-449.90."

**SECTION 15.(c)** G.S. 105-449.102(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Return. – A distributor that exports motor fuel from a bulk plant located in this State must file a monthly return with the Secretary that shows the exports. The return is due ~~by the 25th day of the month following the month covered by the return.~~ on the same date as a monthly return due under G.S. 105-449.90. The return serves as a claim for refund by the distributor for tax paid to this State on the exported motor fuel."

**SECTION 15.(d)** G.S. 105-449.137(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Payment. – The tax imposed by this Article is payable when a return is due. A return is due ~~monthly within 25 days after the end of each month.~~ on the same date as a monthly return due under G.S. 105-449.90. A monthly return covers liabilities that accrue in the calendar month preceding the date the return is due. A return must be filed with the Secretary and must be in the form and contain the information required by the Secretary."

**SECTION 15.(e)** G.S. 119-18(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Tax. – An inspection tax of one fourth of one cent (1/4 of 1¢) per gallon is levied upon all of the fuel listed in this subsection regardless of whether the fuel is exempt from the per-gallon excise tax imposed by Article 36C or 36D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes. The inspection tax on motor fuel is due and payable to the Secretary of Revenue at the same time that the per gallon excise tax on motor fuel is due and payable under Article 36C of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes. The inspection tax on alternative fuel is due and payable to the Secretary of Revenue at the same time that the excise tax on alternative fuel is due and payable under Article 36D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes. The inspection tax on kerosene is payable monthly to the Secretary by a supplier that is licensed under Part 2 of Article 36C of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes and by a kerosene supplier. A monthly report is due ~~by the 22nd of each month on the same date as a monthly return due under G.S. 105-449.90~~ and applies to kerosene sold during the preceding month by a supplier licensed under that Part and to kerosene received during the preceding month by a kerosene supplier. A kerosene terminal operator must file a return in accordance with the provisions of ~~G.S. 105-449.100.~~ G.S. 105-449.90.

- (1) Motor fuel.
- (2) Alternative fuel used to operate a highway vehicle.
- (3) Kerosene."

**SECTION 16.(a)** G.S. 105-449.106(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Special Mobile Equipment. – A person who purchases and uses motor fuel to operate special mobile equipment off-highway may receive a quarterly refund, for the excise tax paid during the preceding quarter, at a rate equal to the flat cents-per-gallon rate plus the variable cents-per-gallon rate in effect during the quarter for which the refund is claimed, less the amount of sales and use tax or privilege tax due on the fuel under this Chapter, as determined in accordance with G.S. 105-449.107(c). An application for a refund must be made in accordance with this Part."

**SECTION 16.(b)** G.S. 105-449.107 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-449.107. Annual refunds for off-highway use and use by certain vehicles with power attachments.**

(a) Off-Highway. – A person who purchases and uses motor fuel for a purpose other than to operate a licensed highway vehicle may receive an annual refund for the excise tax the person paid on fuel used during the preceding calendar year. The amount

of refund allowed is the amount of the flat cents-per-gallon rate in effect during the year for which the refund is claimed plus the average of the two variable cents-per-gallon rates in effect during that year, less the amount of sales and use tax or privilege tax due on the fuel under this Chapter. An application for a refund allowed under this section must be made in accordance with this Part.

(b) Certain Vehicles. – A person who purchases and uses motor fuel in one of the vehicles listed below may receive an annual refund for the amount of fuel consumed by the vehicle:

- (1) A concrete mixing vehicle.
- (2) A solid waste compacting vehicle.
- (3) A bulk feed vehicle that delivers feed to poultry or livestock and uses a power takeoff to unload the feed.
- (4) A vehicle that delivers lime or fertilizer in bulk to farms and uses a power takeoff to unload the lime or fertilizer.
- (5) A tank wagon that delivers alternative fuel, as defined in G.S. 105-449.130, or motor fuel or another type of liquid fuel into storage tanks and uses a power takeoff to make the delivery.
- (6) A commercial vehicle that delivers and spreads mulch, soils, composts, sand, sawdust, and similar materials and that uses a power takeoff to unload, blow, and spread the materials.
- (7) A commercial vehicle that uses a power takeoff to remove and dispose of septage and for which an annual fee is required to be paid to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources under G.S. 130A-291.1.
- (8) A sweeper.

The amount of refund allowed is thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) of the following: the sum of the flat cents-per-gallon rate in effect during the year for which the refund is claimed and the average of the two variable cents-per-gallon rates in effect during that year, less the amount of sales and use tax or privilege tax due on the fuel under this Chapter. An application for a refund allowed under this section must be made in accordance with this Part. This refund is allowed for the amount of fuel consumed by the vehicle in its mixing, compacting, or unloading operations, as distinguished from propelling the vehicle, which amount is considered to be one-third of the amount of fuel consumed by the vehicle.

(c) Sales Tax Amount. – Article 5 of this Chapter determines the amount of sales and use tax to be deducted under this section from a motor fuel excise tax refund. Article 5F of this Chapter determines the amount of privilege tax to be deducted under this section from a motor fuel excise tax refund. The sales price and the cost price of motor fuel to be used in determining the amount to deduct is the average of the wholesale prices used under G.S. 105-449.80 to determine the excise tax rates in effect for the two six-month periods of the year for which the refund is claimed."

**SECTION 17.** G.S. 105-449.120(a)(3a) is repealed.

**SECTION 18.** The catch line of G.S. 105-249.2 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 105-249.2. Due date extended and penalties waived for certain military personnel or ~~individuals~~ persons affected by a presidentially declared disaster."**

**SECTION 19.** The catch line of G.S. 143B-437.71 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 143B-437.71. One North Carolina Fund established as a ~~nonreverting account~~ special revenue fund."**

**SECTION 20.(a)** G.S. 153A-155(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Administration. – The taxing county shall administer a room occupancy tax it levies. A room occupancy tax is due and payable to the county finance officer in monthly installments on or before the 15<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the month in which the tax accrues. Every person, firm, corporation, or association liable for the tax shall, on or before the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each month, prepare and render a return on a form

prescribed by the taxing county. The return shall state the total gross receipts derived in the preceding month from rentals upon which the tax is levied. A room occupancy tax return filed with the county finance officer is not a public record and may not be disclosed except in accordance with G.S. 153A-148.1 or G.S. 160A-208.1."

**SECTION 20.(b)** G.S. 160A-215(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Administration. – The taxing city shall administer a room occupancy tax it levies. A room occupancy tax is due and payable to the city finance officer in monthly installments on or before the ~~15<sup>th</sup>~~20<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the month in which the tax accrues. Every person, firm, corporation, or association liable for the tax shall, on or before the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each month, prepare and render a return on a form prescribed by the taxing city. The return shall state the total gross receipts derived in the preceding month from rentals upon which the tax is levied. A room occupancy tax return filed with the city finance officer is not a public record and may not be disclosed except in accordance with G.S. 153A-148.1 or G.S. 160A-208.1."

**SECTION 21.** G.S. 160A-49(f2) reads as rewritten:

"(f2) Effective Date of Annexation for Certain Property. – Annexation of property subject to annexation under subsection (f1) of this section shall become effective:

- (1) Upon the effective date of the annexation ordinance, the property is considered part of the city only (i) for the purpose of establishing city boundaries for additional annexations pursuant to this Article and (ii) for the exercise of city authority pursuant to Article 19 of this Chapter.
- (2) For all other purposes, the annexation becomes effective as to each tract of such property or part thereof on the last day of the month in which that tract or part thereof becomes ineligible for classification pursuant to ~~G.S. 105-227.4~~ G.S. 105-277.4 or no longer meets the requirements of subdivision (f1)(2) of this section. Until annexation of a tract or a part of a tract becomes effective pursuant to this subdivision, the tract or part of a tract is not subject to taxation by the city under Article 12 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes nor is the tract or part of a tract entitled to services provided by the city."

**SECTION 22.** The introductory language for Section 59.2(a) of S.L. 2005-435 reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 59.2.(a)** ~~G.S. 105-114.1(a4)~~ G.S. 105-114(a4) reads as rewritten:"

**SECTION 23.** The introductory language of Section 4 of S.L. 2005-413 reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 4.** ~~G.S. 105-129.15(7)~~ reads Subdivisions (6) and (7) of G.S. 105-129.15 read as rewritten:"

**SECTION 24.** Section 1(a) of S.L. 2005-261 reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 1.(a)** Authority; Vote. – If the majority of those voting on the question pursuant to this section vote for the levy of the tax, the Monroe City Council may, by ordinance, levy a prepared food and beverages tax of up to one percent (1%) of the sales price of prepared food and beverages sold within the City of Monroe at retail for consumption on or off the premises by a retailer subject to sales tax under ~~G.S. 105-164(a)(1)~~ 105-164.4(a)(1). This tax is in addition to State and local sales tax.

The Monroe City Council may direct the county board of elections to submit to the qualified voters of the city during any election held in 2006 the question of whether to levy a local prepared food and beverages tax of one percent (1%) as provided in this section. The election must be held on a date jointly agreed upon by the board of elections and city council and held in accordance with Chapter 163 of the General Statutes. The question to be used in the voting systems and ballots shall be:

"[ ] FOR [ ] AGAINST

One percent (1%) local prepared food and beverages tax, in addition to the current local sales and use taxes, to be used for the Civic Center Project for the City of Monroe."

**SECTION 25.** G.S. 160A-537(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Effective Date. – The resolution defining a service district shall take effect at the beginning of a fiscal year commencing after its passage, as determined by the city council, except that if the governing body in the resolution states that general obligation bonds are anticipated to be authorized for the project, it may make the resolution effective immediately upon its adoption, but no ad valorem tax may be levied for a partial fiscal year."

**SECTION 26.** G.S. 105-32.2(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Amount. – The amount of the estate tax imposed by this section for estates of decedents dying on or after January 1, 2002, is the maximum credit for state death taxes allowed under section 2011 of the Code without regard to the phase-out and termination of that credit under subdivision (b)(2) and subsection (f) of that section and without regard to is the amount of the state death tax credit that, as of December 31, 2001, would have been allowed under section 2011 of the Code against the federal taxable estate. The tax may not exceed the amount of federal estate tax due under the Code. The federal taxable estate and the amount of the federal estate tax due are determined without taking into account the deduction for state death taxes allowed under Section 2058 of the Code. Code and the credits allowed under sections 2011 through 2015 of the Code.

If any property in the estate is located in a state other than North Carolina, the amount of tax payable depends on whether the decedent was a resident of this State at death. If the decedent was a resident of this State at death, the amount of tax due under this section is reduced by the lesser of the amount of the death tax paid the other state or an amount computed by multiplying the credit by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross value of the estate that has a tax situs in another state and the denominator of which is the value of the decedent's gross estate. If the decedent was not a resident of this State at death, the amount of tax due under this section is an amount computed by multiplying the credit by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross value of real property that is located in North Carolina plus the gross value of any personal property that has a tax situs in North Carolina and the denominator of which is the value of the decedent's gross estate. For purposes of this section, the gross value of property is its gross value as finally determined in the federal estate tax proceedings."

**SECTION 27.** G.S. 105-164.14(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Certain Governmental Entities. – A governmental entity listed in this subsection is allowed an annual refund of sales and use taxes paid by it under this Article on direct purchases of tangible personal property and services, other than electricity and telecommunications service. Sales and use tax liability indirectly incurred by a governmental entity on building materials, supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of or annexed to any building or structure that is owned or leased by the governmental entity and is being erected, altered, or repaired for use by the governmental entity is considered a sales or use tax liability incurred on direct purchases by the governmental entity for the purpose of this subsection. A request for a refund must be in writing and must include any information and documentation required by the Secretary. A request for a refund is due within six months after the end of the governmental entity's fiscal year. ~~The Secretary shall make an annual report to the Department of Public Instruction and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly by March 1 of the amount of refunds, identified by taxpayer, claimed under subdivisions (2b) and (2c) of this subsection over the preceding year.~~

This subsection applies only to the following governmental entities:

- (1) A county.
- (2) A city as defined in G.S. 160A-1.
- (2a) A consolidated city-county as defined in G.S. 160B-2.
- (2b), (2c) Repealed by Session Laws 2005-276, s. 7.51(a), effective July 1, 2005, and applicable to sales made on or after that date.
- (3) A metropolitan sewerage district or a metropolitan water district in this State.

- (4) A water and sewer authority created under Chapter 162A of the General Statutes.
- (5) A lake authority created by a board of county commissioners pursuant to an act of the General Assembly.
- (6) A sanitary district.
- (7) A regional solid waste management authority created pursuant to G.S. 153A-421.
- (8) An area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse authority, other than a single-county area authority, established pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes.
- (9) A district health department, or a public health authority created pursuant to Part 1A of Article 2 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes.
- (10) A regional council of governments created pursuant to G.S. 160A-470.
- (11) A regional planning and economic development commission or a regional economic development commission created pursuant to Chapter 158 of the General Statutes.
- (12) A regional planning commission created pursuant to G.S. 153A-391.
- (13) A regional sports authority created pursuant to G.S. 160A-479.
- (14) A public transportation authority created pursuant to Article 25 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes.
- (14a) A facility authority created pursuant to Part 4 of Article 20 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes.
- (15) A regional public transportation authority created pursuant to Article 26 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes, or a regional transportation authority created pursuant to Article 27 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes.
- (16) A local airport authority that was created pursuant to a local act of the General Assembly.
- (17) A joint agency created by interlocal agreement pursuant to G.S. 160A-462 to operate a public broadcasting television station.
- (18) Repealed by Session Laws 2001-474, s. 7, effective November 29, 2001.
- (19) Repealed by Session Laws 2001-474, s. 7, effective November 29, 2001.
- (20) A constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, but only with respect to sales and use tax paid by it for tangible personal property or services that are eligible for refund under this subsection acquired by it through the expenditure of contract and grant funds.
- (21) The University of North Carolina Health Care System.
- (22) A regional natural gas district created pursuant to Article 28 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes."

**SECTION 28.** G.S. 105-278(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Real property designated as a historic ~~structure or site property~~ by a local ordinance adopted pursuant to ~~former G.S. 160A-400.7~~ 160A-399.4 or designated as a historic landmark by a local ordinance adopted pursuant to G.S. 160A-400.5 is designated a special class of property under authority of Article V, Sec. 2(2) of the North Carolina Constitution. Property so classified shall be taxed uniformly as a class in each local taxing unit on the basis of fifty percent (50%) of the true value of the property as determined pursuant to G.S. 105-285 and 105-286, or 105-287."

**SECTION 29.** G.S. 106-452 is repealed.

**SECTION 30.** Part 3 of S.L. 1997-417 is amended by adding a new section to read:

"**SECTION 3.1.** A county authorized to impose a tax under Article 43 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, as enacted by Part 1 of this act, is considered an authority

under Article 50 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, as enacted by Section 3 of this act, and the board of commissioners of that county is considered the board of trustees of the authority under Article 50. G.S. 105-554 of Article 50 does not apply to the proceeds of a tax imposed by a county considered an authority under this section. The proceeds of a tax imposed by a county considered an authority under this section must be transferred to the largest city in that county operating a public transportation system and used only for financing, constructing, operating, and maintaining a public transportation system. The proceeds may supplant existing funds allocated for a public transportation system. The term 'public transportation system' has the same meaning as defined in G.S. 105-506 of Article 43."

**SECTION 31.** The prefatory language of Section 10 of S.L. 2006-33 reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 10.** ~~G.S. 105-113(b)~~ G.S. 105-116(b) reads as rewritten:"

**SECTION 32.** If Senate Bill 1741, 2005 General Assembly, becomes law, then G.S. 105-467(b), as amended by Section 7.20(a) of that act, reads as rewritten:

"(b) Exemptions and Refunds. – The State exemptions and exclusions contained in G.S. 105-164.13, the State sales and use tax holiday contained in G.S. 105-164.13C, and the State refund provisions contained in G.S. 105-164.14 apply to the local sales and use tax authorized to be levied and imposed under this Article. Except as provided in this subsection, a taxing county may not allow an exemption, exclusion, or refund that is not allowed under the State sales and use tax. A local school administrative unit and a joint agency created by interlocal agreement among local school administrative units pursuant to G.S. 160A-462 to jointly purchase food service-related materials, supplies, and equipment on their behalf is allowed an annual refund of sales and use taxes paid by it under this Article on direct purchases of tangible personal property and services, other than ~~electricity and electricity, telecommunications service, service, and ancillary service.~~ Sales and use tax liability indirectly incurred by the entity on building materials, supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of or annexed to any building or structure that is owned or leased by the entity and is being erected, altered, or repaired for use by the entity is considered a sales or use tax liability incurred on direct purchases by the entity for the purpose of this subsection. A request for a refund shall be in writing and shall include any information and documentation required by the Secretary. A request for a refund is due within six months after the end of the entity's fiscal year. Refunds applied for more than three years after the due date are barred."



**SECTION 33.** Section 4 of this act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2006. Section 13 of this act becomes effective July 1, 2007, and applies to motor fuel transported on or after that date. Sections 14, 15, and 17 of this act become effective January 1, 2007, and apply to motor fuel purchased on or after that date. An exempt card or code will not be valid for sales of motor fuel at the terminal rack on or after January 1, 2007. Section 26 of this act is effective when it becomes law and applies to the estates of decedents dying on or after January 1, 2005. Section 32 of this act becomes effective January 1, 2007. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2006.

s/ Beverly E. Perdue  
President of the Senate

s/ James B. Black  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

This bill having been presented to the Governor for his signature on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2006 and the Governor having failed to approve it within the time prescribed by law, the same is hereby declared to have become a law.

This 24<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2006

s/ Anthony M. Donaldson, Jr.  
Enrolling Clerk